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VOL. LXXXIX NO. 129

VICTORIA B. C. FRIDAY MAY 15 1903.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

Pins

PINS PINS

Pins are being worn this season more 1 number than ever before. Our stock shows the newest ideas in

PINS FOR THE BELT
PINS FOR THE COLLAR
PINS FOR THE WAIST
PINS FOR THE CUFFS

Pins of Gold, Gold-Filled and Silver Pins, Round Pins, Oval and Bar Pins. Prices as low as 6 for 25c., 3 for 60c., etc.
Come in and see our line and be up with the styles.

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Jewelers and Opticians
47-49 GOVERNMENT STREET

Good Cookery

YOU CAN'T MAKE "GOOD THINGS" WITHOUT GOOD BUTTER

TO BE SURE OF THE QUALITY, ORDER HERE.

MANITOBA CREAMERY	25c. lb.
COWICAN CREAMERY	30c. lb.
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Plate, Sheet, Fancy, Wired Glass

For store fronts, windows, greenhouses, forcing frames, skylights, etc. We carry the largest stock of glass in the province, and if necessary will send expert workmen to any point to do glazing.

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TETLEY'S Fine Blended Teas

25 and 50 LB. BOXES

Hudson's Bay Co., Agents for B.C.

Player's Tobaccos and Cigarettes

CANNOT BE BEATEN!

Turner, Beeton and Company, Limited, Agents

Remember B. & K. ROLLED OATS are 50 per cent cheaper and contain four times as much fat and one-third more protein (muscle producing) than any of the fad breakfast preparations on the market today.

Mr. Eberts Examined

Under Examination All Yesterday Before The C. and W. Committee.

Contradictions and Retractions With Respect to Bill 87.

Witness Denies Conditions Were Made When Mr. Wells Went East.

The examination of Hon. D. M. Eberts by Mr. Duff, occupied all of yesterday's session of the Columbia and Western inquiry committee, now being yet concluded when that body rose for the day. In all probability the completion of Mr. Duff's examination and the cross-examination by Mr. McCaul will fill out today, the hearing of Hon. Premier Prior's testimony standing over for still another day.

A considerable part of the morning examination was devoted to bill 87 of last session. The Attorney-General said that he did not remember the bill particularly, as to its history previous to its appearance in the House, but he took full responsibility for it. This bill it will be remembered, recites in its preamble that it was introduced in pursuance of an agreement made between the Turner government in 1898 and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, by which the Railway company abandoned its right to construct the line from Midway to Port Huron, in consideration of the waiver by the government of a condition in their subsidy act by which the subsidy for part of the line between Robson and Midway was not to become payable to the company until they had constructed a part of the line between Midway and Port Huron.

While this bill was before the House, Mr. Eberts wrote a letter, which was laid before the House, in which he stated that such an agreement had been made in June, 1898. The agreement was a verbal one, but the government declared themselves bound to ratify it by the introduction of this legislation. On cross-examination yesterday, Mr. Eberts admitted that if such an agreement was made, it had been abrogated by the legislation of 1901, but he stated that the effect of the arrangements was perhaps not accurately set forth in his letter, or in the preamble of the bill, and that what really was meant was that the company gave up their rights to the subsidy for the line between Midway and Port Huron, retaining, however, their right to build.

He was asked to explain, if that were the case, why the government in 1901 had introduced another bill which was intended to extend the time for granting the subsidy for the line between Midway and Port Huron. He then said that he thought the abandonment of the company's rights was conditional upon the building of the line between Midway and Port Huron. He then said that if such was the case, then in 1902, as Mackenzie & Mackenzie had built between Midway and Port Huron, the company had in reality surrendered nothing. Mr. Eberts was unable to give any further explanation than that he thought the Columbia and Western were in fairness entitled to the relief contemplated by bill 87.

The cross-examination being resumed in the afternoon, Hon. Mr. Eberts explained the processes of executive procedure, and the manner in which recommendations of ministers, etc. In the case of a matter the executive is dealing with in such a manner as to constitute a recommendation to the Lieutenant-Governor, the memorandum sent to the government would be endorsed by the presiding officer of the council, usually the Premier. The record would consist of the ministerial recommendation, signed by the presiding officer. There might be something leading up to the recommendation, such as letters attached thereto.

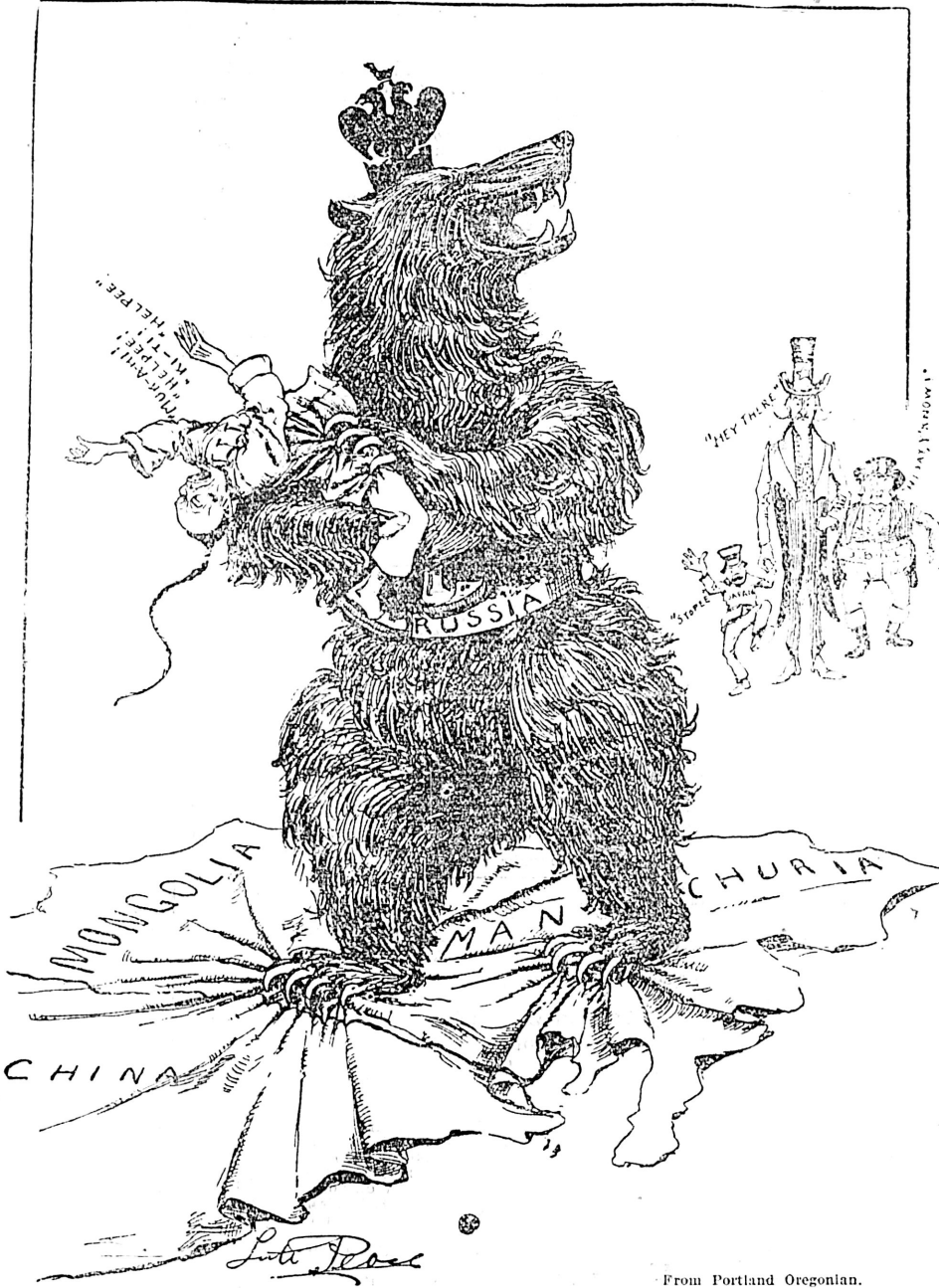
Referring to the transfer of blocks 4, 5, 6 and 4, 294 from the British Columbia Southern to the Columbia and Western, the Attorney-General said that he recollected the circumstances in connection with the cabinet meetings of July 31 and August 2, 1901. A letter from Mr. Brown pressing for settlement of subsidy matters was laid before the council; witness recalled these particular meetings as a change in the cabinet. Mr. Dunsinuir had been preparing not was at that time being considered. Mr. Dunsinuir had been preparing for a trip to Alaska, and had asked Mr. Turner to take the matter in hand. The memorandum in connection with the letter from George Mel. Brown read, bearing date of July 21. Matter to be referred to Mr. Wells to arrange and report to the executive at an early date. This memorandum was in Mr. Prentice's handwriting, and undated. It probably referred to the decision of the 2nd of August.

Witness distinctly remembered the matter coming up. He did not think any action was taken until Mr. Wells returned. The matter appeared to have been disposed of by an order-in-council on the 10th of August, this meeting being attended by Messrs. Turner, Wells, McBride and himself. Mr. Dunsinuir having gone to Alaska, and Mr. Prentice to Rossland. The decision, upon report of the minister would have been come to between the 2nd and the 10th of August.

Prior to the letter from Mr. Brown, witness could not remember if he had had any communication with Mr. Brown or anyone else on this subject. Witness had had no communication from Mr. Brown indicating that an arrangement for the transfer had been agreed to with Mr. Wells. He had no knowledge of a suggestion from the government to the company that the change should be made. He could not say whether the subject was considered as a proposal of the government, or a recommendation of the minister, and information produced in executive. The saving of acreage—understood to be about 200,000—was a strong point advanced in favor of the substitution. Witness had made no inquiries as to the character of the lands and their relative values. This reason as to the saving in acreage had largely influenced witness in agreeing to the change. Another reason brought forward was that both companies were virtually the same—the C. P. R. He did not know as to the departmental information as to the comparative values of the pieces of land being exchanged.

Witness had given the opinion that it was within the power of the government to make this change as a matter of policy. The order-in-council had not come to witness for drafting; he had had no knowledge whatever of the ministerial recommendation until it came before the executive, and was acted upon. (Continued on Page Eight.)

"DON'T WORRY, GENTLEMEN, I'M ONLY SCRATCHING HIS MAP A LITTLE."



Lord Minto Visits Detroit

Governor-General and Party the Honored Guests of an American City.

Enthusiastically Cheered While Escorted Through the Streets.

Detroit, Mich., May 14.—For two hours this evening Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, Lady Minto and Lady Eileen Elliott, their daughter, accompanied by Major Maude and Captain Graham, the Governor-General's aides de camp, were the guests of the city of Detroit. Hundreds of people enthusiastically cheered the Governor-General and his party as they drove through the streets to the Russell House, where a reception was held, at the close of which the distinguished visitors were tendered a luncheon. When Lord Minto and his party arrived in Windsor, they were met by Mayor Maybury and a reception committee from Detroit. Arriving in Detroit by yacht, they were escorted by four companies of the First United States Infantry and seven companies of militia, also two divisions of the Michigan naval reserves, in a drive through the city. Hundreds of American and British flags decorated the buildings along the route traversed, and thousands of citizens cheered Lord Minto. After the luncheon the Canadian visitors again drove to the ferry and boarded the yacht for the return trip to Canada.

OPPOSED TO THE ANTI-CHINESE LAWS

Eastern Synods Invoke Golden Rule in Treatment of Mongolians.

Toronto, May 14.—At today's meetings of the Toronto and Kingston synods here, and Montreal and Ottawa synods at Smith's Falls, resolutions were passed on the anti-Chinese legislation. At the Toronto meetings, Rev. Dr. McLaren proposed the following resolution of the special committee on the subject: "This synod expresses its appreciation of the encouragement which has attended Christian work among the Chinese in Canada; that the synod expresses its concern lest national dishonor come to our Dominion through such anti-Chinese legislation as violates the 'golden rule,' and subordinates moral and spiritual to merely commercial considerations; that while recognizing the difficulties arising from local conditions in certain sections, and from applications of necessary restrictive legislation, the synod would emphasize the importance of giving due recognition to the law of Christian love and of the rights of all men to the benefits of Christian civilization. This was seconded by the Rev. A. B. Winchester and unanimously adopted.

REPORT DENIED.

Paris, May 14.—The report published by a news agency in the United States today that an attempt was made to derail President Loubet's train near Montreuil, is untrue.

To Amend Fisheries Act

Purse Seines to be Permitted and Use of Traps by Proclamation.

Canada Will be Officially Represented at the St. Louis Fair.

Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., of Toronto, the New Chief Justice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 14.—Hon. Mr. Prefontaine gives notice of a bill to amend the Fisheries Act. It will authorize purse seining for salmon in British Columbia waters, and enable the government, by proclamation to permit the use of traps.

Hon. Mr. Fielding announced today that Canada will be officially represented at the St. Louis exposition.

A committee was appointed to endeavor to draft provisions for an electoral law to stop corruption.

A long discussion took place on the government's dry dock subsidy proposals increasing the payment to three per cent, for a period of 20 years, but not to exceed \$50,000 per annum. Ransome remarked that with such assistance he had reason to believe that the Vancouver dry dock would be an actuality in the not distant future.

Mr. Borden and other members supported the proposals. Then the House turned up the resolutions to amend the Customs Act. A long discussion occurred on British preference, and the importation of foreign goods under it.

Scott, Assiniboia, provoked acrimonious scene by charging Hon. Mr. Blair with attempting to delude the people of the Northwest on the occasion of the Conservative tour last fall. Chairman MacDonald ruled Haggart out of order, and a lively scene followed. Disputants were eventually mollified by Hon. Mr. Fielding.

Representatives of the Toronto and Hamilton Board of Trade, and different railway companies in Canada, had a lengthy conference today with Hon. Messrs. Blair and Fitzpatrick on the subject of the bill applicable to express companies, making the supplying of means of communication between cars of steam and electric freight, trains compulsory; the right of the board to examine for discovery; control of demurrage; freight classifications; liability for loss and regulation of rates. After the legal side of the question was discussed the Board of Trade expressed its strong approval of the bill. The railway companies tonight endeavored to have the provisions for appeal from the decision of the board of railway commissioners enlarged.

A distinguished Toronto lawyer will succeed the late Judge Mills on the Supreme Court bench. At today's meeting of the cabinet, Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., was appointed to the vacant judicial position. The government's selection is warmly approved here, as it is recognized that Justice Nesbitt will undoubtedly be an acquisition to the highest court in the land.

Roosevelt At San Francisco

President Dedicates Memorial to Dewey's Victory and Visits University.

Chief Magistrate Defines United States' Position on the Pacific.

San Francisco, May 14.—President Roosevelt today participated in the dedication of the monument erected in commemoration of Dewey's victory at Manila. The President was escorted from the hotel to Union Square by United States marines. On the speaker's stand with him were officers of the American ships in the harbor, and of H. M. S. Grafton, flagship of the British Pacific squadron.

After the presentation of the monument, President Roosevelt made a speech in which he said San Francisco should glory in commemorating the navy's victory in the harbor, and as it had opened the Pacific ocean to American commerce, and more than any other event had contributed towards giving the United States a high place among the naval powers. Since the last war, the naval strength of the United States had rapidly been increasing, and under the wise provisions of the last congress was particularly advanced. He urged practical work at sea, particularly in marksmanship.

The following is an abstract of President Roosevelt's speech at the Mechanics' Pavilion:

"Before I saw the Pacific Slope, I was an expansionist, and after seeing it, I fell to understand how any man, confident of his country's greatness, and proud of his country should challenge with proud confidence our mighty future, can be anything but an expansionist. America's geographical position on the Pacific is such as to insure us a peaceful dominion, as it has waters in the future, if only we grasp with sufficient resolution the advantages of this position. We are taking long strides in this direction; witness the cables we are laying and the great steamship lines we are starting.

"We have taken the first steps toward digging an isthmian canal to be under our own control, a canal which will make our Atlantic and Pacific coast lines to all intents and purposes continuous, and will add immensely alike to our commercial and our military and naval strength.

"The inevitable march of events gave us the control of the Philippines at a time so opportune that it may without irreverence be held providential, unless we show ourselves weak, unless we show ourselves degenerate sons of the fires from whose loins we sprang; we must go on with the work that we have begun. I hope that this work will always be peaceful in character.

"We infinitely desire peace, and the surest way to obtain it is to show that we are not afraid of war. We should deal in a spirit of fairness and justice with all nations; we should show to the strongest that we are able to maintain our rights. Such showing cannot be made by bluster, for bluster never invites contempt. Let us speak modestly, deal fairly and keep ourselves armed and ready. If we do these things, we can count on the peace that comes only to the just man armed—to the just man, who neither fears nor inflicts wrong."

The Presidential car went to Berkeley to take part in the commencement exercises at the University of California. Later the President visited Oakland.

False Creek Bargain

Kelly and Burnett Offer to Transfer Lease to Vancouver Council.

No Fine Provided for Having Grouse Unlawfully in Possession.

Ball Tossers to Visit Whatcom With an American Team.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, May 14.—Messrs. Kelly and Burnett, who had an order-in-council passed in Ottawa granting them 30 acres of the False Creek flats, have written a letter to the council in view of the opposition of that body to their scheme, agreeing to transfer all their rights in the premises, they paying expenses to date, if the council will agree to carry out the terms of the lease.

Isaac Fader, a butcher of Davie street, dropped dead behind his counter from heart disease this morning. Mr. Fader leaves a widow and four children.

The Assize court is in session. The first case tried was that of Nelson, charged with rape, the plaintiff being wife of defendant. The jury returned a verdict of attempted rape. Justice Drake reserved imposition of penalty. Nelson, Jr., was arrested on leaving the court for non-support of his wife.

The Crown has withdrawn the murder charge against the Indian Johnny Hill, accused of killing W. Hussey, but will go on into the case of attempted murder of Card.

In the case of Rex vs. Lauder, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

A reunion of the festival chorus will take place on Tuesday evening in O'Brien's Hall.

Mr. Oswald Steele, of Fairhaven, Wash., is developing quartz mines on Gribble Island, B. C., some 400 miles North. The ledge in the property runs for two and a half miles, traceable on the surface, and is 25 feet wide. One assay returns 54 per cent copper and 14 ounces of silver. All the ledge is well mineralized as far as examined.

The Burrard Inland Flume & Boom Company are asking permission to drive piles at the mouth of the Capilano river for a stationary boom.

The steamer Princess May got away last night at midnight.

M. Welsh, of Welsh & Nightengale, grocers, was yesterday summoned for having grouse unlawfully in his possession. An Indian swore that Mr. Welsh engaged him to shoot the birds and to tell enquiring people after they were set up that they were fish. Mr. Welsh denied the story on oath, although admitting he sometimes sold grouse as "owls." The Police Magistrate remarked on the strange fact that there was no penalty in the code under which the case was tried. He, however, caused the birds to be confiscated. This was a decision that was funny in its results, as the birds had not yet been paid for, and really belonged to the Indian, who was subsequently fined \$10 for shooting them.

The Vancouver baseball team play Whatcom on Friday next. The Vancouver aggregation is now complete. Walter Miller was the only Canadian on the team. The others were hired on the Sound.

The B. C. Electric railway officials are subscribing towards a fund to make up a sum which will in a measure relieve the financial obligations of the clerk, who lost a package on the way from the bank to the office containing \$1,000. The package was evidently picked up by a dishonest person, for although it was well advertised, and a large reward offered, it was not returned.

The union labor men held a demonstration last night in the shape of a torch light procession. The procession was a very long one, and contained numerous illuminations with inscriptions printed thereon which were decidedly anti-C. P. R. A meeting was held in the City Hall subsequently, at which several speakers addressed the large crowd present.

Word has been received from Victoria that a country, was started by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police here on the 24th of May.

FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Romaine Gets Four Years at Kingston and McGrain Eight.

Toronto, May 14.—Romaine, the negro who killed Louis Goldsmith, his partner, was sentenced to four years in the Kingston penitentiary this morning. McGrain who stabbed his companion, Williams to death, was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

SYDNEY SETS AN EXAMPLE

Spurns Carnegie's Gift as Protest Against Millionaire's Tirade.

Sydney, N. S., May 14.—In consequence of the remarks made by Andrew Carnegie about Canada, Sydney will immediately return Carnegie the \$15,000 library gift.

A FOOLISH WAR.

Retail Grocers Object to Demonstrations in Departmental Stores.

McWauke, May 14.—A commercial war which it is said will extend throughout the country, was started by the Retail Grocers' Association of this city against manufacturers who allow their goods to be sold or demonstrated in departmental stores. The national organization will be asked to assist.

TRIBUTION AND FRANK.

Prince Henry's Squadron Exchanges Courtesies With French Fleet.

Brest, May 14.—The German squadron, commanded by Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, arrived off this port today at the same time that the French Northern squadron entered. As this was the first visit of German warships to French waters in years, the appearance of Prince Henry's squadron caused much commotion and comment. Salutes and visits were exchanged. Prince Henry's squadron came from Kiel and is on its way to Spain and Portugal.

Improvements

At Rossland

New Machinery and Increased Works the Order of the Day.

Comprehensive Plans Prepared for the Development of Le Roi Mine.

Rossland, May 14.—The White Bear mine is asking for tenders for a 20-horse power compressor and 105 horse power winding plant. The machinery is to be delivered and set up this summer at the works to be constructed at the mine. A siding is surveyed from the Canadian Pacific main line to the mine, and work is to be started thereon at an early date.

The Spitzer company has purchased a five-drum Rand compressor to be installed forthwith. They are also ordering a winding plant capable of going to the 600-foot level.

The Green Mountain mine is doubling its boiler capacity and installing a hoist to go to the 1,000-foot level, the machinery to be installed by June 1, and main shaft carried down to the 400-foot level without further delay.

The foregoing is regarded as a most significant sign of greatly increased activity in the camp this summer.

Anthony J. McMillan, managing director of Le Roi Company, left tonight for England on a two months' trip. He says a comprehensive plan of operations has been drawn up in connection with the Le Roi plant and smelter, but he is in duty bound to report same to the directors first. Asked as to the reported ore discovered in the diamond drill hole, 150 feet below the 1,350-foot level, Mr. McMillan said he was not in a position to discuss the matter at present. The discovery looked out through the all day revelations of the diamond drill hole while partially intoxicated.

DEADLY SODA TANK.

New York, May 14.—Mrs. Kate Taylor was killed today by the explosion of a carbonated gas tank used for generating soda water, which also wrecked the rear rooms in the store.

INOCULATION FOR RUBOLIC.

Manila, May 14.—The health board is preparing to inoculate the Chinese colony of Manila with bubonic serum, in order to prevent a spread of the plague. It is estimated that there are 50,000 Chinese.

COLONIAL AID FOR THE NAVY

Royal Colonial Institute Speakers Favor Combination for Imperial Defence.

Montreal, May 14.—The Witness London cable says: "Major Harold Parsons, chief officer at Natal, read a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute last night, in which he held that the colonies should not expect to share the sea power of Great Britain until they were willing to assume a share of the burden in maintaining the British navy."

"Sir John Colomb, who followed, discussed the paper, and argued strongly in favor of the Mother Country and the Colonies combining for Imperial defence."

"Dr. Parkin, of Toronto, was given a warm reception. He was strongly in favor of the Colonies contributing towards the cost of naval defence. His remarks were chiefly confined, however, to a comparison of the United States and the British Empire. In the former each state has its own government, yet acknowledged the government at Washington. A similar union, he suggested, for the Colonies and the Motherland."

TRAIN WRECKED.

Jumps Track and Piles Down Embankment, Killing One.

Hotsprings, Ark., May 14.—An out-bound passenger train on the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf railway, jumped the track on a fifteen-foot embankment, about a mile east of this city today, wrecking all of the cars except the Pullman sleeper, and carrying an iron bridge down into the Gyp creek. One man was killed, and at least twenty other persons were injured, one fatally and several others seriously. Thomas Riley, fireman, of Hotsprings, was the man killed, and John Ryan, engineer, of Hotsprings, was fatally hurt.

MARCONI TELEGRAPH CO.

Provision Made For Supply of Capital to Organize.

New York, May 14.—Eugene H. Lewis, chairman of the Finance committee of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, announced today that arrangements had been completed for providing the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America with working capital, not less than a guaranteed amount of \$2,500,000, and in some cases, reaching the sum of about \$4,500,000. The plan includes a privilege to stockholders to exchange their shares of stock for certificates of deposit, the par value of \$5 each, which certificates of deposit will be placed upon the market in lieu of shares of company.

"PASSIVE RESISTANCE."

London, May 14.—There was a remarkable scene in the City Temple at late-day service today, when the pastor, Rev. B. J. Campbell, successor of the late Dr. Parker, announced his adhesion to the "passive resistance" movement against the new education bill. Rev. B. J. Campbell is regarded as head of the nonconformists in this country. At his announcement today, the audience, numbering about 3,000 persons, stood up and cheered lustily for several minutes. The pastor added that he heard that the Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is likely to advocate the imprisonment of those who participate in the "passive resistance" movement, but he believed should Mr. Chamberlain imprison him, his days as a Colonial Secretary would be numbered.

MARTELL'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY

AT ALL BARS

AND RESTAURANTS.

STRIKE OF GAS.

St. Catharines, May 14.—An immense strike of gas is reported at Windsor, a small hamlet twenty miles from here.

WINDSOR COLLECTOR DEAD.

Windsor, May 14.—Collector of Customs Wm. McGregor, died at his home here this afternoon in his 68th year. He was a laborer member for Essex, for four terms.

C. P. R. STEAMSHIP MANAGER.

Montreal, May 14.—Official announcement was made today of the appointment of Arthur Piers as manager of the Canadian Pacific steamship lines. Mr. Piers' jurisdiction merely extends to the Atlantic steamers.

LOUBET, JIL'S COMMUNION.

Paris, May 14.—The newspapers here give prominence to reports of the first communion of Emile Loubet, jr., son of the President of France, which he received in the Church of St. Philippe du Roule this morning. The President assisted at the usual religious ceremony. Some of the papers seek to attach significance to the President's absence, intimating that it was in connection with the suppression of the religious orders.

Mr Carnegie's Explanat on

Has Warmest Feelings Imaginable For the People of Canada.

It is Mostly Scotch is Best Thing He Knows of the Dominion.

MORMONS BARRED.

New York Refuses Permits For Saints to Preach on Streets.

New York, May 14.—Mayor Low has stopped the preaching of Mormons on the streets of the city. All permits formerly issued to Mormons elders to preach in the streets have been revoked, and more will be issued. Several months ago a number of Mormons came to the city and obtained such permits. The elders were not known as Mormons when they obtained the permits, but a short time ago someone complained to the Mayor against the preaching of Mormons in the streets. An investigation was made, and the permits revoked.

MORE PETS FOR

HON. MR. SIFTON

German Ex-Convicts May Join Doukubors and Freak Settlers.

Montreal, May 14.—The Star's London cable says: "The British government is expected to compromise on the general duties question by repealing the duty on grain, but retaining it on flour."

"A Berlin telegram to the Daily Mail indicates that the Berlin society for the reformation of discharged prisoners, of which Herr Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American line, is a prominent member, have decided to subscribe \$125 to \$150 per head to assist ex-convicts to emigrate for a six months' trial. The United States being barred against the emigration of the convicts, Canada is especially favored by the society as the dumping ground."

ST. JOHN'S IN LINE.

St. John's, Nfld., May 14.—Following the recent example of the longshoremen of Montreal, the longshoremen of St. John's tonight organized a strike for higher wages. Five hundred men are involved, and as a result several steamers are idle at the piers. There has been no rioting.

REDUCTION OF

NAVAL ARMAMENTS

Discussed in Commons and Government Advised to Take First Step.

London, May 14.—The question of the reduction of naval armaments came up again today in the course of a discussion of a naval estimate in the House of Commons. The speakers suggested that the government take the first step in proposing a reduction to other powers.

Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, said he thought this might be possible. In view of the improved relations between Great Britain and France those two nations might talk the matter over and subsequently approach Russia. Even the three powers might effect something. It was not necessary for Great Britain to build against the United States. It would be as great a mistake to count upon the United States as an enemy as to count on her as an active ally, for the United States had always been the great defender of the rights of neutrals.

Mr. Arnold Foster, the Admiralty secretary, after having pointed out that it will be the duty of the Admiralty to deal with facts as they were and not as they might be, said that all the great powers were increasing their maritime preparations, notably Russia. He denied that the Admiralty's proposals were in excess of the requirements of the country. The secretary added that he would not put that question before any view in regard to the position as affected by the United States. "That was a grave consideration which in future would have to be considered," The Admiralty's present duty was to give the nation a guarantee against attack and against defeat by any combination of the powers.

Sir Robert Reid, formerly attorney-general, suggested that the government endeavor to obtain an alteration of the laws of naval warfare, making four months non-contraband of war, and exempting personal property from capture. Such an agreement, he thought, would withdraw all temptation of the foreign nations to build strong navies.

GERMAN HOSTILITY.

Toronto, May 14.—The Telegram's London cable says: "The Berlin correspondent of the Times wires today an article on the contemplated tariff war between Germany and Canada. 'Canada's action cannot be challenged by the extreme protectionist party in Germany,' says the correspondent, 'and if Germany continues to treat Canada according to the spirit of extremes, the result will simply be the entire cessation of trade between the two countries, which would seriously prejudice Germany.'"

The Bosen Courier inclines to this opinion, evidently, as it advises the German government to exercise prudence, as further discrimination might be apt to strengthen the tendency for imperial commercial union between the British Colonies and the Motherland.

GONE TO HER DEATH.

Unknown Suicide in New York Hotel Tired of Living.

New York, May 14.—A well dressed and apparently refined woman committed suicide in a hotel on Fifth avenue today by drinking carbolic acid. She had registered as Mrs. F. Foster of New York, but in her pocketbook were found letters addressed to Miss P. W. Schiller, at No. 124 West 85th street, New York. One of the letters was from the Finley Acker Co. of Philadelphia, and had accompanied the payment of her salary. At the 85th street address no information could be obtained, and the police are now saying that she was tired of living.

Stringent Law

For Strikers

Australian House Enacts Severe Measure Dealing With Labor Troubles.

Quitting Work Without Notice Subject to a Fine of \$500.

Melbourne, May 14.—In the legislative assembly today, Premier Irvine made a speech on the subject of the strike. He said the country is at a long meditated revolt against established authority. The issue concerned every country. The strike had thrown the state into confusion, and it would be a fight to a finish.

The Premier then moved the second reading of a bill providing for the suppression of strikes. The bill is not retrospective, and will remain in force after the termination of the strike. It provides that an employee leaving his work without giving four days' notice is to be assumed to have joined the strike, and will incur the penalty of \$500 fine or a year's imprisonment with loss of pension, and will be liable in the future for government employ. The bill forbids interference with employees, the collection of strike funds or encouraging the strike in any manner. The bill further empowers the police to destroy documents encouraging the strike, making, printers thereof offenders against the law, and declaring a meeting to be unlawful if four strikers are present. All persons refusing to disperse are liable to arrest without warrants, and the police are empowered to forcibly enter meetings. An amendment expressing regret at the strike and promising that parliament would consider the grievance of the railroad men if they returned to work, was defeated by 49 to 50 votes.

Cloud Burst At Jacksonville

The Continued Downpour Drives Many People From Their Residences

Nearly Half a Million Dollars Worth of Damage Done.

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WHEN LIFE IS NOT LIFE.

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AGREEMENT REACHED.

Chicago, May 14.—The Deering plant of the International Harvester Company which has been closed ten days by a strike, will resume operations tomorrow. The agreement between the employees and the company having been reached tonight.

NEEDED AMENDMENTS.

Government to Be Asked to Deal With Wife Beaters.

Montreal, May 14.—The Society for the Protection of Women and Children today decided to petition the government to amend the criminal law so that any man convicted for the second time of wife beating, may be sentenced to be whipped, and also to empower constables to enter houses whenever a woman is being assaulted, and arrest the person so charged upon complaint of an eye-witness.

INTERNATIONAL MACHINISTS.

Give One Year's Notice of Demand For 8-Hour Day.

Milwaukee, May 14.—The International Association of Machinists in convention here today, voted to demand on May 1, 1904, a strike day in all contract shops under the jurisdiction of the association. This does not apply to railroad machinists. They will demand a nine hour day. The question of wages was left to the executive committee. James O'Connell was re-elected president.

Cloud Burst At Jacksonville

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Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—

Hood's Pills

HORN.

McCALL—At Kamloops, on May 11th, the wife of R. McCall, of a daughter.

McNALLY—At Nelson, on May 2nd, the wife of D. J. McNally, of a son.

MARRIED.

ELYTHE—STEWART—At Vancouver, on May 12th, by Rev. R. G. Macbeth, Thomas Elythe and Mrs. Sarah Stewart.

HANSON—SMITH—At Vancouver, on May 11th, by Rev. R. G. Macbeth, Louis Hanson and Miss Sallie Smith.

DOBBS—BLAINE—At Vancouver, on the 13th inst., by Rev. R. G. Macbeth, George Dobbs, of Vancouver, to Fannie Helen Blaine, of Hamilton, Ont.

STUART—McDONALD — At the Manse, Sanborn, Comox District, on May 7th, by Rev. J. Menzies, D. Stuart to Miss M. McDonald.

DIED.

GILMOUR—At Montreal, on May 14th, Margaret Boddy, aged 78, widow of the late Jas. Gilmour, of Belth, Scotland, and mother of Mrs. T. M. Henderson of this city.

BEATTY—At Vancouver, on May 12th, John Beatty, aged 74 years.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO

Get Stewart's Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

NOTICE

The time for receiving tenders for repairs to the barque Columbia has been extended until four p. m. on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

H. SCHWARTZ, Master.

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned until the 22nd of May, 1903 for the purchase of west part of 2 of 1 and 2, Sanich extension of the Work Estate, containing over 1/2 an acre of land, with good 10-roomed house thereon; stable, orchard, etc. This property is known as the Maynard residence, and is situated on the Burnside road, close to Douglas street car line. Intending purchasers will do well to look this property up, as a bargain will be given by the mortgagor. The highest or any tender not necessarily received.

P. O. MACGREGOR & CO.

The Palace of Sweets

45 GOVERNMENT ST.

A Paradise to Spend a Leisure Moment

And participate in the cup that refreshes but does not inebriate.

AN ICE CREAM OR AN ICE CREAM

Flavored with any of the fruit juices to suit your taste. Guaranteed pure.

OUR PARLORS ARE COMPLETE WITH EVERY MODERN COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

OUR YATES ST. BRANCH STORE.

Will also be found replete with stock and up-to-date in its appointments.

When Print Blurs

When print blurs, irritable temper and general discomfort result.

We positively cure this condition with glassos.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.

EXCLUSIVE OPTICIAN AND MANUFACTURER OF OPTICIAN'S

37 FORT STREET

TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 23rd day of May, inst., for the purchase of Lot No. 207, Victoria City, together with the brewery buildings thereon and the brewing plant, stock, fixtures and effects, the whole known as the Lion Brewery. Particulars on application. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

EBERTS & TAYLOR, Solicitors for Vendors, 30 Langley Street, Victoria.

THE SAVOY

Canada's Pride

Victoria's Delight

PRESENTING EACH EVENING A SUPERB ARRAY OF

High-Class Performers

General Admission 10c

Look out for future announcements in this space.

THE WESTSIDE

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE.....May 15, 1903.

Today's Immense SALE OF PARASOLS

Today we expect will be the biggest day's trade in our Parasol Department. Every thing is in perfect order for the greatest day's Parasol selling ever experienced. The Westside's Parasol bargains today will testify with value, the like of which has never been heard of in the annals of special sales.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY
The Colonist Printing & Publishing
Company Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

\$25.00 REWARD.

The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Probably no man since Abraham Lincoln has so aroused the enthusiastic admiration of the American people as Theodore Roosevelt. To attempt in a Republican convention to defeat his nomination for a second term would be regarded by practical politicians as lunacy of the first water. He will not only be nominated, but, as certainly as anything political is certain, he will be elected. The Democrats have long ago given up the idea of being able to give their candidate any thing more than a complimentary vote. For five years to come Theodore Roosevelt, if God spares him, will be president of the United States, and possessed of a more autocratic and universal authority, derived from the mandate, affection and confidence of the people, than any president who has ever preceded him. This is a very extraordinary thing, if we consider the method and manner of his exaltation to the office of president. Everybody knows that the office of vice-president in the United States is a complete extinguisher of a man's power, popularity and even of his individuality. Roosevelt himself passed from fame to absolute obscurity, in spite of his strenuous character, when he accepted the nomination to the office of vice-president. We would naturally imagine that political parties would keep this office as a convenient niche in which to place useful men who lacked those qualities which make for popularity, as a means of paying for political services which the people could not themselves be induced to reward. Quite the contrary. It is used to suppress inconvenient personal popularity and individuality of character. Inconvenient to whom? To the men whose every endeavor is to utilize the machinery of party politics to wrest from the people the control of the destiny of their country, which the franchise gives them. These are the people for whose enemies the vice-presidency makes a convenient receptacle, and they thought that they had effectively bottled up Theodore Roosevelt in that receptacle. When the bottle was unsealed through the lamentable assumption of President McKinley at Buffalo, Roosevelt emerged like the genie of the fable, appalling and menacing to his captors, but with great potency for good to the people of the United States. Since the President's intervention in the coal strike and since the legal decision in the case of the Northern Securities Company, whose prosecution he advised and directed, his popularity, great before, has increased by leaps and bounds. The people trust him as the strong man, who stands for the interest of all the people, and is not swayed by secret influences. Tell that confidence is broken, Theodore Roosevelt can defy all the political rings and ringsters in the country. It is only before he reaches such an eminence that they can suppress him, not after he has attained to it.

TROUBLE IN JAPAN.

The news from Japan regarding the state of popular feeling there which we have received by the last two steamers, is excessively disquieting. Victoria is in this position with regard to Japan, that it has earlier detailed information about the currents of feeling there, such as indicate and determine policy in all countries, than any other part of the world. Every boat puts us in rapport with Japan to a degree that no number of cable despatches could forestall, and of late it must be admitted that matters are rapidly reaching a crisis there. Japan expects a war with Russia. China knows that some day Japan will fight with Russia, in defence of her continued independent existence, and with a lesser degree of real knowledge, everybody else knows it also. But those wars which everybody predicts as ultimately certain, have a habit of being always indefinitely postponed. The disquieting thing at this particular time is that Japan does not seem disposed to postpone the arbitration of force, any more than Russia seems to be disposed to postpone the action which renders it inevitable. Great Britain is the ally of Japan. If Japan declares war on Russia, and there is no reason to believe that Japan will accept the evasive assurances which Russia can foist upon the other nations of the world, in what position will Great Britain stand? We are not speaking now of the letter of the treaty, but of the spirit and mutual understanding which inspired it. The object of that treaty was by a display of force to compel Russia to observe her obligations with regard to Manchuria. It was expected that Russia would not face such an alliance against her further aggression. The alliance was greeted with enthusiasm by Japan on that account. But, if Russia has decided to disregard the power of the allies and to do exactly what the alliance was formed to prevent, and if the move upon the part of Great Britain was purely a "bluff," which Great Britain never intended to make good, if it were "called," with what eyes are the Japanese going to regard their British allies? If Great Britain is successful in preventing Japan from fighting Russia in the face of positive Russian aggression, or equally, if Great Britain is unsuccessful, yet does not support her ally, will not the Japanese, naturally consider that the alliance has been to

her a source of weakness rather than of strength? On the other hand, suppose Great Britain were to be dragged into war with Russia, she is vulnerable of attack in very many points. In the Middle East and in Persia, not to speak of the Far East, however successful she might be against Russia, anti-British interests not involved in the struggle, would be likely to wrest the spoils of victory from her hands. Suppose the interests of the Empire were secured from loss at all points, and suppose the sullen Muscovite were driven back beyond the boundaries of Manchuria, what sort of frontier world Manchuria provide against Russian aggression, and how could Great Britain defend it, if China and Japan invited her with all friendliness, but in all sincerity, to evacuate it? It may easily be seen that the situation bristles with difficulties, and that if the warlike spirit of Japan does not subside, these difficulties will assume a most menacing aspect.

GOOD WORK.

A permanent stock of useful knowledge about Canada has been injected into the press of Great Britain by the journalists who visited us last year. The papers were full of their descriptions of what they saw, for some time after their return. Some of these descriptions were very superficial and valueless, but others showed evidence of painstaking efforts to get at facts and impress them on the British public. Naturally a good deal of the display has disappeared, but an echo of that famous visit is still occasionally audible, and no doubt much is continually appearing in the press which is influenced by it, although the direct connection cannot be traced. More particularly one gentleman has started out to educate Yorkshire on the opportunities and resources of Canada. Of him it can be said without injustice to his fellows (who was the representative of the Leeds and Yorkshire Mercury), that he has displayed more accuracy of observation and sympathetic comprehension of Canadian affairs than any of the others. Not content with newspaper articles, he has taken to the platform, and with illustrated eloquence is forcing upon the Yorkshire people the lessons he learnt in Canada. Nor is British Columbia forgotten. The short report of his most recent lecture which we have before us states that "the lecturer devoted a considerable part of his address to the province of British Columbia, where, he stated, he met more Yorkshiresmen than in all the other Canadian provinces put together. In addition to showing a great variety of superb pictures of mountain and forest scenery, the peaks and glaciers of the Selkirk, the lakes among the clouds, and the canyons of the Thompson and Fraser rivers, Mr. Lumden illustrated the manner in which cities spring up in a few years in the gold and copper mining districts. Every stage in the process was illustrated upon the screen—the staking of claims, the rush of miners and storekeepers, the clearing of the forest, the laying out of the townsite, to the evolution of fine towns like Nelson and Rossland. The scenery along the Columbia river, the Arrow and Kootenay lakes, entirely new to audiences in this country, was greatly admired by the audience." We venture to think that such work as is being done by this relatively obscure journalist, is worth more than very many more pretentious agencies are accomplishing, and that in British Columbia at least there is no lack of warm appreciation of his services to the province.

IN UNION IS STRENGTH.

First we had the joyous and irresponsible Macedonian, then came the reckless and uncontrolled Albanian, and now comes the gentle and civilized Bulgarian to torment the curiosity of the world as to the ins and outs of the Balkan crisis. These people, it appears to us, have numbers, daring and physique enough to carve a very respectable and absolutely independent state out of the Ottoman Empire, if they were only united by some common purpose, and driving at some common end. But the threads of British Columbia politics even, are simplicity itself compared with the complications and mutual jealousies of the politics of the Balkan states. Without again making a comparison, which might be misunderstood, we may point out that the Balkan states accomplish nothing. They want self-government and freedom, and they are ready to fight to the death (the other man's death, if possible), to obtain them; but of co-operation, mutual confidence and assistance of each other, they know nothing, and they do not wish to learn anything. Freedom from the Turk they only desire as freedom to war upon and exterminate each other. The result is that they remain under Turkish domination. The Turk understands how to rule others because he has learnt how to submit himself to central authority, which represents and personifies the ideal of each individual Turk. It may be a squalid, sordid, cruel authority, but the Turk likes it, and scoffs at the resistance of others. Even if the Turkish soldiers are neither paid, nor fed, nor clothed, the people of Balkans are as chaff before them, because the Turk is self-disciplined and without humanitarian scruples. It is always either the Greeks, or the Cretans, or the Macedonians, or the Albanians, or the Bulgarians, or the Servians, or the Roumanians. It is never the Greeks and the Cretans and the Macedonians and the rest of them. If it were, there would soon be an end of Turkey as the dominant power in Southern Europe.

Some time ago a certain General Baldwin declared to a reporter of the Denver Post that he preferred negro soldiers, for it did not matter whether they got killed or not. He afterwards denied that he was correctly reported, on a broad hint from the authorities. The reporter made affidavit that he said what he was reported to have said, and the Denver Post refused to discharge the reporter. Now, how many people believe the nameless hilding of the corrupt, sensational and lying press, and how many believe the distinguished, respectable and reputable general? When people are inclined to blame the newspapers for things they do print, they should remember what a lot of credit is due them for the things they do not print.

Misery loves company. The Ontario newspapers are beginning to devote some attention to the British Columbia political scandal.

The labor situation in Connecticut reached a grave crisis the other day when striking hack drivers held up a non-union funeral.

Something had better occur in the Balkans pretty soon if the world is to take the troubles in that part of it seriously.

In Quebec the Dominion government frequently relieves municipalities from necessary expenditure by grants from the revenue, under the guise of public works. Some very glaring instances have been unearthed in the debates on the estimates this year.

Mr. J. Israel Tarte forced the Hon. William Patterson to admit in the House of Commons that he did not believe an increased tariff to mean increased prices to the consumer of the commodities protected. The admission was made reluctantly, but it was made.

The Trades Disputes Bill in Great Britain intended to legalize peaceful picketing and to alter the law affecting the liability of trades unions' funds as declared by the Taff Vale and other cases, was defeated in the House of Commons on the 8th of May by 20 votes. The vote was 246 to 226. The government has promised a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole position of trades unionism.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF HOME INDUSTRIES.

Sir,—Mr. Musgrave, in his criticism of my letter of the 10th says: "I agree with the writer in the desirability of such an encouragement." I, a local producer, and then goes on to ask what I mean by fair support of local manufacturers. Mr. Musgrave says: "I would not think for a moment of asking for support if I had not the best proof that most of the articles manufactured in this city are of inferior quality to the many lines imported from outside the province, and also meet the price of outside goods. My request was for the favorable consideration of those goods manufactured locally, and a preference when prices are considered equally favorable."

My critic begs the question of higher wages, and the difference in the East compared to the West. It is a matter that a great deal could be said on, and would open out the subject to a great degree. I simply wish here to place myself on record, as being distinctly in favor of the high wages as paid in this province, as compared with the East or the United Kingdom. I don't think Mr. Musgrave would care about doing this, and conditions of things prevail here as exists in the manufacturing centres of the Old Country, or Quebec. I contend that even with the same rate of wages, the quality, to those imported, I admit all you say about Sentiment vs. Breaches. We would have to change human nature altogether, to ask that local manufactured articles be purchased at higher prices than was asked for the imported. I am not a hypocrite, and I don't think I should be so foolish as to ask that local manufactured goods be purchased at lower prices. We would not expect this when we know that there are those in our own city who do not hesitate to purchase wearing apparel made in Chinese opium dens, and the class who do this are those who would be the first to patronize home industry, to go over to the South and purchase his ice for \$8 per ton, which he can do at the present time, owing to an ice war in Seattle.

VICTORIA ICE CO.

At spring effusion by a juvenile admirer of the immortal bard.

TO A PIN.

Most precious of all articles, a pin: Not found in any house, save on the floor. Where, trodden by unwary, naked feet, Blood-curdling yells do greet thy presence there.

Thy pain is far worse than conscience pricks could be. Both make a roaring din of any man. Tho' he were even as a lamb before, And as thou mayst play thy part, hidden in cracks.

In pin cushions, in clothes, or anywhere, Wood's sharp point, like evil serpent's tooth, Doth lurk to scratch the unwary passer by, Tho' he be fastened on a piece of string.

Dangled in pools by uncouth village lads, With baited point, in hopes that some innocent child, will take thee for a cat.

Too innocent for this vile, wicked world, WIP snap at bait so temptingly displayed, And so be drawn to ruin and death.

—Kathleen M. Cockrell, Victoria, B. C. Aged 13.

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Sale of
50 Rare
Bargains
Today
See Yesterday's
Paper

SPENCER'S

Western Canada's Big Store

Sale of
50 Rare
Bargains
Today
See Yesterday's
Paper

The Exceptional Preparations we've made for Today's Selling will no doubt bring Exceptional Results.

The Two Best Clothing Offers We Have Ever Made

\$6.90

\$3.90

For Men's \$12.50 Suits

For Youths' \$5.00, \$6.50

and \$7.50 Suits

Among these suits will be found fine, Pure Worsted Suitings, Tweeds, Serges and Fancy Cheviots. Each and every garment lined with the very best lining. All garments of high standard and every man may be fitted.

Suits are on sale Saturday.

Mostly all Tweed Suits in this lot. Light and dark colors. All well finished. Sizes 32, 33, 34 and 35.

An opportunity like this only happens once in a long time. Suits are on sale Saturday.

Boys' Clothing News

It took time and hard work to get together the stock of BOYS' CLOTHING we now show. As for prices—we have the lowest that good qualities can be bought for, and the best that money can buy.

Boys' Sailor Suits of blue serge, duck trimmings, price \$1.75.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, the nobbiest styles of the season. Boys of all ages look well in these suits. Sizes 4 to 16 years. Prices, \$2.75, \$3.50 to \$6.50.

SPECIAL

Men's Hats \$1.50

Value \$2.50

Black Stiff Hats

SPECIAL

Men's Trousers \$1.40

Value \$1.75

Colored Tweeds

SPECIAL

Men's Underw'r 50c

Value 75c

Striped Balbriggan

Men's White Madras Muslin Negligee Shirts, \$1.00 each.

We are showing over 100 different styles of Colored Shirts for men. Prices 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$2.25.

New Belts, the newest styles, 34 to 42-inch.

Pellew-Harvey Bryant & Gilman
PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS,
Mining Engineers and Metallurgists
Ores analyzed. Control assays.
Properties examined and sampled.
Trial shipments. Smelter tests.
Vancouver, B. C.

24th May Celebration.

Don't delay ordering your suit or you may be disappointed. We're very busy. Spring styles all in

THOMAS & GRANT

92 Government Street.

COAL! COAL!

NO SCARCITY OF COAL.
PHONE 407. PHONE 407.
We beg to notify the public that we have not advanced the price of our coal; it is still \$6.00 per ton, sack or lump.

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Pichon & Lenfesty
54 Johnson Street,
VICTORIA, B. C.

For Fishing Tackle of every description. Also Guns Ammunition.

Razors, Strops and Cutlery of every description.

Children's Millinery and Dresses

AND INFANTS' OUTFITS

In all the latest styles, now on exhibition at the

COLUMBIA HOUSE - 81 DOUGLAS STREET

MRS. M. A. VIGOR

MONEY SAVED.

2 PINS FOR 10c. PRINTS FOR 10c. COTTON 10c. DRESSING COMBS 10c. GOOD COTTON 10c. LACE 3 IN. WIDE 10c. GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT COST TO CLEAR.

ROBINSON'S

CASH STORE,

89 DOUGLAS ST., ODDFELLOW'S BLOCK.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

FOR Night Studies

and reading, no light can equal

The Electric

Brilliant, restful to the eyes; no color; no flickering; easily controlled; economical. Try it!

B. C. ELECTRIC RY., CO. Ltd.

85 YATES STREET.

Boys can't keep away from Clark's Cooked Lunch Tongue

It is good—that's why.

W. CLARK, Mfr., - MONTREAL.

If you eat Pork and Beans eat CLARK'S they're delicious.

FOR SALE Choice Building Lots

On Belcher, Cook, Scoresby and Richardson streets, and Linden avenue, being a subdivision of

Secs. 2 and 23 Fairfield Farm Estate

the property of Sir Joseph W. Trutch, K.C.M.G. For prices and terms Apply to E. CROW BAKER, 54 Government Street.

MISS E. A. MESHER ART NEEDLEWORK.

Hand-made Laces, Stamped Linens, Lace and Embroidery Materials.

604 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

The Latest New York Novelties. In Embroidery Patterns for Shirt Waists, Stole and Lace Collars, New Braids and Cushion Ties; work done to order.

Mrs. W. H. Adams, 70 Douglas St.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

Insure in the MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO. SWINERTON & ODDY 102 GOVERNMENT ST.

CHEAP HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE

SYLVIA STREET: Good two story dwelling house. Price \$1700.
 NIAGARA STREET: Good two story dwelling house, modern improvements. Price \$2200.
 PARRY STREET: Two story dwelling. \$1100.
 PANDORA AVENUE: Large two story dwelling. \$3,000.
 MENZIES STREET: Good two story dwelling, close to car line. Price \$2,100.
 RUSSELL STREET: Good one story house, with splendid view. \$550.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 FORT STREET

75c Potatoes 75c

WE GUARANTEE EVERY SACK 100 LBS. AND GOOD COOKERS.

Telephone 413. SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market

Mr. Eberts Examined

(Continued From Page One.)

ness' recollection he did not wish to state consistently with Mr. Wells' statement that the recommendation was drawn subsequently to the decision of the matter by the executive. Such a course as suggested by Mr. Wells did not seem to him to be consistent with business practice. This recommendation, written on the 28th of August, could not have been that upon which he acted on the 10th of August. The recommendation attached to the order-in-council of the 10th August bore an accidental imprint of witness' signature. It was not the custom in any of the departments to press copy recommendations accompanying orders-in-council. This recommendation had evidently been pre-pressed and the signature "D. M. Eberts" written with a copying pencil, had adhered from some other letter in the same copy book. He did not know how the impression occurred. He was certain this recommendation had not been copied in the Attorney-General's office. He had not been in the office of Eberts and Taylor for one week during the entire time that he had been Attorney-General. There were no indelible pencils used in the office of Eberts and Taylor.

Subsequently it was explained to the satisfaction of all concerned that the press copy had been made within the past fortnight in providing Mr. Eberts with a copy of the several important documents.

Witness remembered the day previous to Mr. Wells' departure for Montreal. He had met Mr. Dunsinuir, and Mr. Wells in the latter's office on October 24th. At that interview the whole plan was discussed and it was made clear what Mr. Wells was going to do. Mr. Dunsinuir asked if the government had the right to grant the suggested substitution, and witness had said that as a matter of policy they could. Mr. Wells had then said that he had taken the opinion of Mr. Gordon Hunter, which was to the same effect. Mr. Dunsinuir appeared perfectly satisfied. There were no new conditions then suggested.

The building from Midway to Spence's Bridge had come up in executive, and it had been decided that Mr. Wells would East should see Sir James Douglas, and, if possible, secure his agreement to construct this line. Mr. Dunsinuir had up to this time been unfamiliar with the question, and Mr. Wells had been desirous that Mr. Dunsinuir should have a full understanding of the subject.

The building of the line to Spence's Bridge then came in. Mr. Eberts held that it was not wise to suggest that the order-in-council having been passed, the grant of the line should be taken as authentic. They should be passed in Montreal with him, and try and get the company to build a line that would cost \$10,000,000. The matter of the grants had been disposed of, and yet it was discussed on the 24th of October, under that Mr. Dunsinuir might thoroughly understand it. The construction of the Spence's Bridge line was a matter of special importance since it was a rock on which the government's position was based. It was on this subject that several men in the House who had previously supported the government had voted against it.

"Several honorable gentlemen," corrected Mr. Helmecken.

The amendment was accepted. Mr. Brown, subsequent to the return of Mr. Wells, had spoken to him of the non-recovery of the grants. He in turn had spoken to Mr. Dunsinuir. Witness had said that he thought these grants should be delivered. Mr. Dunsinuir had not suggested that a guarantee of the building of the line to Spence's Bridge should be made a condition for the delivery of the grants. Witness had never discussed with Mr. Wells the non-delivery of the grants. The first explanation of the non-delivery of the grants to Mr. Wells, witness he could not say when. He did not remember a conversation with Mr. Dunsinuir in which he said "You (Eberts) know the reason, or refer him to Mr. Wells. No such conversation had occurred. Mr. Dunsinuir told witness about some gossip being current. He had tried to find out from Mr. Dunsinuir what these stories were, and who had told them. Mr. Dunsinuir at that time had remained silent. The next day, being pressed by witness, with Mr. Brown present, Mr. Dunsinuir had told of Mr. Wells' report of the Taylor episode. Witness had turned to Mr. Brown and asked him to give Mr. Dunsinuir an assurance that there was no truth in the report, and Mr. Brown had given that assurance. Mr. Dunsinuir had not suggested that he (Eberts) and Brown were "in it." Witness had not mentioned the subject to Mr. Taylor, nor had he discussed it with Mr. Brown before Mr. Dunsinuir had brought up the question.

Witness had never understood that he was connected with the story. He was so thoroughly convinced that the story was absolutely untrue that he had not thought it necessary to go to Mr. Taylor about it before the cancellation order was passed. He had thought Mr. Dunsinuir took the same view of it. Mr. Dunsinuir had suggested that any such action would be taken as cancellation of these grants.

Witness was not notified of the meeting of the executive in Mr. Wells' office when the cancellation order was passed. He had found his way to that meeting by accident. He had not been in the room two minutes when Mr. Dunsinuir said, "Now tell Eberts what you've told me"—this being addressed to Mr. Wells. Mr. Wells had started and stammered.

And just here the point arose as to whether or not what transpired in executive should be disclosed. Mr. McPhillips arguing that discretion was permitted the ministers, and Chairman Clifford holding that if the proceedings of one executive meeting should be disclosed, all should be opened.

THE SHOW HOUSES.

"Our New Minister" at the Victoria—The Edison and Orpheum.

Written in a similar vein to "The Old Homestead," the newer production from the pen of Dennan Thompson and George W. Iyer, is in many respects considered to be superior. "Our New Minister" will be a success, its local production this evening, and judging from the general praise bestowed upon this rural comedy by the Seattle press, a treat in store for Victoria theatre goers. It is a comedy of the English life, the scene of the play being laid in Hardscrabble, N. H. The cast contains such names as John Terriss, Charles Steadman, Joseph Conyers, John Barker, and Mrs. Scott, Louis Turco, John P. Brown, Ethel Brooks Ferguson, Phila May, and Mrs. George W. Barnum. In Seattle each performance has been greeted with a crowded house, seats being sold at high prices, and the best seats can be procured for \$1.00 each.

"Our New Minister" is reputed to possess the moral force of an impressive sermon, the scenes and characters being drawn with a view of directly appealing to the refined instincts and emotions. It is one of those wholesome plays whose simple and charming scenes leave an indelible impression and cause it to be welcomed as an illustration of the uplifting influences of the stage.

Mr. W. H. Marshall of Chicago, who is heard at the Orpheum this week, as "The Sweet Singer of the Pacific Coast," is fast winning his way with the people of Victoria in the production of the illustrated song entitled "Just Next Door." Mr. Lando, the rubber man, is performing feats marvelous in the extreme. Mr. Halder, the great American juggler, is also one of the most perfect jugglers that ever graced the platforms in the Northwest. A gold watch will be given away Saturday afternoon. Some of the most prominent members of parliament will be in the audience at the Orpheum last evening.

The three Millards at the Edison theatre in the comedy sketch which includes singing, dancing and impersonating without a doubt, the funniest and most comical sketch written. The little 5-year-old child is a wonder. Prof. Fox possesses the wonderful faculty of imitating songsters of the forest, so naturally that you, if not previously informed, could believe that notes so wild and beautiful could emanate from the mouth of man. Harry Harrison, the renowned and gifted comedian, will appear in the sketch "Way Down on the Farm." The moving pictures create a great deal of amusement and no doubt are the most complete seen here. The management deserves to maintain the high standard of excellence which they have set. Olive Le Moyne are among the attractions for next week. Also that the passes given school children each day are good at any matinee except Saturday.

MALTA-VITA, AN IDEAL FOOD.

An All Wheat Product of a Canadian Factory That is Finding Much Favor With Canadian Housewives.

Of all the cereals, wheat is the one most perfectly suited for the requirements of health and economy. In wheat there is nothing that man should not eat, while there is everything necessary to make rich, red blood and healthy flesh, strong muscles, good bone and a clear brain. Scientists tell us that there could not be a more perfect food for mankind than wheat. They man, however, almost invariably attempts to improve on the work of nature, and wheat proves no exception to the general rule. Between the modern miller and the modern baker, wheat as it comes to us in our daily bread has lost many of its most valuable properties.

It was long ago recognized that if some one should succeed in manufacturing a food from wheat, that would retain all of this cereal's food values, and at the same time be pleasant to the taste, that it would be conferring an everlasting benefit upon humanity. The manufacturers of Malta-Vita have succeeded in doing this very thing.

Malta-Vita is a product of twentieth century science and industry. It is the process of manufacture is a most interesting one. From the time the wheat comes from the railway car until it leaves the factory as Malta-Vita, it is never touched by human hands. Everything is done by machinery.

A variety of special machines are used in cleaning the wheat, and they certainly do their work well, for every trace of dust, every grain of cockle or other foreign seeds and every broken kernel of wheat is removed, leaving nothing but the large, plump wheat. This wheat is then, by another process, washed, after which it goes to the steam cooker. From the steam cooker it is drawn directly to an automatic mixer, where it is treated with extract of malt. The malt, applied at a certain stage of curing, acts upon the starch in the wheat, rendering it more easily digested and giving it a more delicious flavor.

The wheat afterwards passes through large steel rolls, each grain being compressed into a thin flake. From the rolls it is conveyed to the mammoth ovens, where it is baked at an exact, even temperature. Later it goes to the boxes, each box being filled by an automatic filler. In the whole process of manufacture the aim is to prepare a food in such a way that all the valuable properties of the wheat will be retained. The absolute cleanliness of every detail of the work should do much to make Malta-Vita popular with those who appreciate pure, clean, wholesome food.

Besides being a clean food, Malta-Vita is remarkably rich in nutrition, while it is so easily digested that a person with the weakest stomach can make a full meal upon it without feeling the slightest distress. Being cooked ready for immediate use it saves time, labor and fuel. It is the original and only perfectly pure, clean, wholesome, flaked and tasted whole wheat food.

Malta-Vita is made in Canada, from Canadian wheat, by Canadian workmen, the Malta-Vita factory being located at Toronto, Canada.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have caused it to be mentioned in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and be perfectly satisfied. It is sold by all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

King Neptune On the Aorangi

The Old Time Festival Carried Out When The Steamer Crossed The Line.

Many Passengers Get The Briny Bath on the Imaginary Line.

Steamer Aorangi, Captain Phillips, which arrived at the ocean docks on Wednesday morning, was the scene of an interesting and amusing ceremony, "the line" on May 1. King Neptune and his staff boarded the liner, and "the order of the bath" was freely bestowed; but the editor of the Aorangi Argus, a weekly newspaper printed by Mr. Ramsay on board the liner, tell the story. He says:

On Friday, May 1, as we neared the equator, preparations were made for the reception of King Neptune and his suite, there being such a number of unbaptized heathens on board, it could scarcely be expected that His Majesty would allow such a cargo to go unchallenged.

A large tank was rigged with the fore-dock awning and some stout spars, capable of holding some ten to fifteen tons of water, a platform being erected on No. 2 hatch for the accommodation of the courtiers trying their prisoners. Precisely at the moment that the ship's stern touched the line, a stentorian voice from forward hailed the ship, inquiring her name, commanding that the ship lie to, and announcing an intention to come on board.

Amid much yelling and din, a horde of strange-looking beings came trooping over the fore-deck and down to the upper deck, where the "chariot" awaited the king and his consort. A procession was formed and marched through the alley-way to the waist, back to the fore-deck, and thence to the bridge-deck. It was here that Neptune, in all his royal appearance. There were blue men of the shade known as "Reckitts"), red men, black men, and grey men. Some had blue feet and red hands, others one foot blue and the other black, and so on. There were beards that would turn Rip Van Winkle green with envy; moustaches that would make any common scolding hen feel exceedingly small and ridiculous; and a headgear of the most fearful and wonderful construction.

King Neptune, who was represented by our solemn-looking fourth officer, Mr. Clayton, was attired in silks and sequins, a terrific set of whiskers, and a flowing white moustache, over which protruded a fiery red nose that looked ready to burst into flames at a moment's notice. He wore a crown with a red herring impaled, the scent of which was all of one strength—no mild, medium and strong about it. He wore a crown with a red herring impaled, the scent of which was all of one strength—no mild, medium and strong about it. He wore a crown with a red herring impaled, the scent of which was all of one strength—no mild, medium and strong about it.

The doctor, impersonated by Mr. Shipwright, looked his mighty best out of a pearl-grey countenance which was enlivened by his own patches on the cheeks and nose. His only visible extremity consisted of a long coat with yellow and red bands on the cuffs, an antiquated looking clock of Yankee construction, and a sword. His right hand remaining to it, was suspended on a strap from his waist. We afterwards learned that this battered relic was used to determine the cadence of the pulse. The doctor carried a small bottle of pills of a size calculated to stretch the girth of a whale, and composed of ingredients too mysterious for discussion; a large bottle of "black draught" was also provided, and an enormous pair of forceps for the extraction of teeth, such extraction being entirely subject to the whims of the doctor, and not to the state of the tooth.

Next came the recorder, with a face which can better be imagined than described, owing to the various coloring compounds that had been used. The most striking thing about this individual was the enormous pen carried behind his ear, in this case the pen was lighter than the sword.

The crown prosecutor, Quartermaster Sprague, wore a wig of manilla plaited into a stiff queue; an old skirt did duty for a gown, and his face, which was colored red, and the "starboard" blue. His general get-up was calculated to impress on the idea that the wardrobe down "Davy Jones" must be quite up to date.

The barber and his assistant were ably represented by Bontaswin McLean and Quartermaster Ingraham; these caused great amusement all through the performance by their nimble manipulation of the razor.

The police force consisted of seven stalwart members of the crew, viz. J. P. Brown, J. Roberts, M. Roberts, J. P. Brown, M. O'Connor and M. Smith. These gentlemen arrested the unbaptized and put them securely under lock and key, handing them over as required by the court. And now to the performance.

After examining the ship's papers and running the fire of a dozen or more cameras, a start was made for the platform and soon the fun was in full swing, jokes making arrests, lather-mush waving, razors flourishing. Among the first of the victims was the ship's barber, for a time in more barbarous hands than his own. At the cry "Wipe him off!" he went to the stool, and the victim would pitch head over heels into the tank, where the sherry-water-beans, T. McCann, J. D. Sheppard, W. A. McIntyre and J. Findlay—looking against the sky, would pounce upon and thoroughly soak him.

The doctor was busily engaged the whole time industriously applying a megaphone as a stethoscope to the patients' bones, the soundings of a meagry stomach, or sounding the chest by means of a mallet large enough to fell an ox. Now and again he could be seen with his forceps struggling to remove an obstinate nail; and when, with the assistance of his two largest crewmen, he was unable to wrench one out, the difficulty in removing it was at once exaggerated by the size of the specimen held aloft in the forceps. There must surely be an "aching void" where such a tooth came from.

The party were kept busy at work for about two hours, only 57 persons having been baptized with "G.O.P. of the Bath." King Neptune then declared the court closed. At this juncture Queen Virginia started a violent quarrel with her daughter and pitched her into the tank. This enraged the barber, who was rather sweet on the Princess, to such an extent that he threw in the Queen! At this the court rose in righteous anger, and the next moment they were all in the tank, yelling and splashing together.

The performance caused much amusement, and was thoroughly enjoyed.

COUNTY COURT.

Hon. Justice Walkem Disposes of Several Cases at Yesterday's Session.

At the opening of the County Court sitting yesterday morning, Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem stated that he had requested Mrs. Bygh to act as stenographer, owing to his late illness, which had been severe, still clinging to him, and because he could not take notes of either the evidence or argument on account of his hand being crippled from rheumatism. Notwithstanding there was no rule allowing a stenographer for the County Court, and he was of the opinion that the government would allow Mrs. Bygh to act under the circumstances. Subsequently the Attorney-General agreed that Mrs. Bygh might attend.

The first case taken up was Fletcher Bros. vs. Paul Frank, judgment being rendered in favor of plaintiff in default of appearance of the defendant.

The next case, Gascome vs. Reynolds and Cole, claimant occupied the greater portion of the day. P. Welby Solomon represented the Gascome, judgment creditor, J. P. Wells the claimant, and G. H. Barnard the sheriff. It was an interpleader issue between Gascome as execution creditor and Cole, the claimant, as to right to possession of chattels of the defendant contained in the Fritchard hotel. The principal point to be determined was the disputed partnership between Reynolds and Cole. His Lordship, after commenting on the contradictory nature of the evidence presented, gave judgment in favor of the judgment creditor, the latter being obliged to pay sheriff's costs. Shuggett vs. Jennings an action for damages for delay in supplying wood and for sheepage in the wood supplied, was partially heard, a few witnesses being heard and the court adjourning till this morning.

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